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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S

SYSTEMWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY PROGRAM

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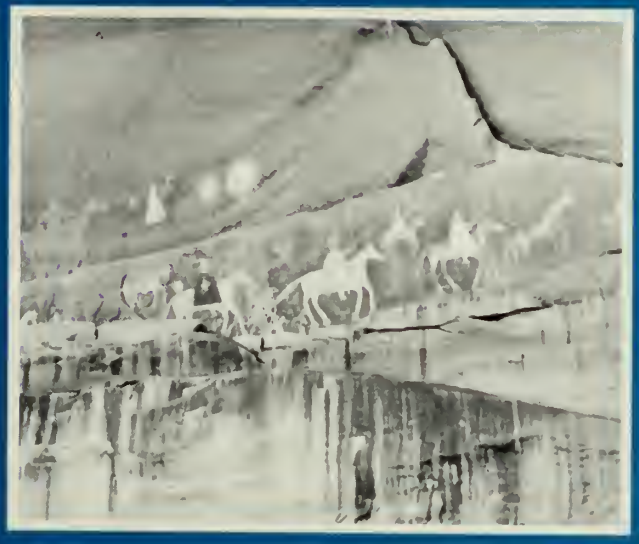

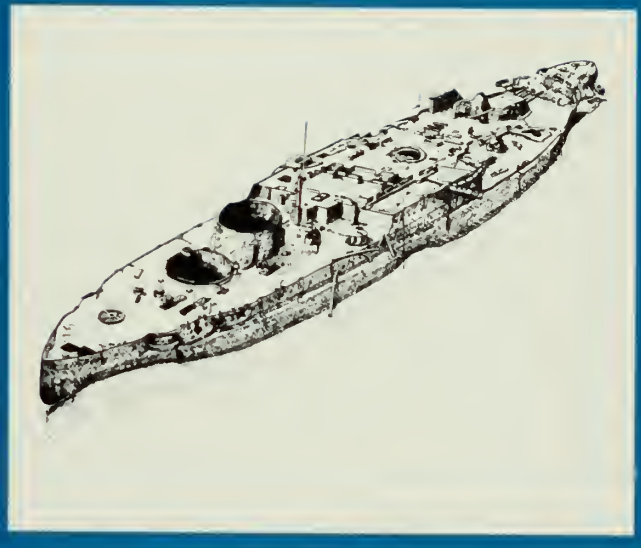

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

FEDERAL PUBLICATION

Mission: As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. Administration.

Cover

(Top Left) The scientific study of pictographs (drawings), petroglyphs (carvings), and intaglios (engravings) can yield significant new information about the cultures that produced them. Prehistoric and historic period pictographs, petroglyphs, and intaglios are located in many units of the National Park System. Many are found in caves and rock shelters, while others are on cliff faces, outcrops, and boulders. The painting shown here is on the cliff face at Standing Cow Ruin in Canyon del Muerto, located within Canyon de Chelly National Monument in Arizona. It shows a priest and a Spanish cavalry unit. It may, in fact, depict Lieutenant Antonio Narbona's soldiers on a raid against the Navajo in 1805. The artist may have been Dibé Yázhí Nééz *'Tall Lamb', a Navajo who lived in the area at that time. (Fred Mang, Jr., NPS)*

(Bottom Left) Historic period archeological resources that lack above ground remains generally are located through a combination of historical and archeological research. This was the case at Manassas National Battlefield Park in Virginia. During an archeological survey at the park, the eighteenth and nineteenth century agrarian sites of Pohoke and Portici were located. The excavated remains of the Portici plantation's manor house, originally built around 1820, are pictured here. The house later served as the headquarters for General Joseph E. Johnston during the Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861. Afterwards, it was used as a field hospital by the Confederate Army. Although historians knew that Portici was located in the park somewhere within the 208 acre Wheeler tract, its exact location and state of preservation were unknown until located during the archeological survey. (National Capital Regional Office, NPS)

(Top Right) The NPS manages more than 2,250,000 acres of submerged land. At least 65 park areas are known to contain submerged land and, of those, 50 parks contain shipwrecks and other submerged archeological resources. One such park is the USS Arizona *Memorial in Honolulu, Hawaii. This drawing of the USS* Arizona *was made during underwater mapping operations by NPS and U.S. Navy dive teams. It presents a perspective view from the stern, the hull partly submerged in silt. Sunk on December 7, 1941, during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, much of its superstructure was removed during salvage operations. (Drawn by Jerry L. Livingston, NPS;* © Arizona *Memorial Museum Association)*

(Bottom Right) Human populations first migrated to the North American continent sometime between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago. Evidence of their presence and cultural development over the millennia is scattered throughout the United States in archeological sites. The lands and waters of the National Park System are thought to contain more than 400,000 archeological sites. In Iowa, Effigy Mounds National Monument contains outstanding examples of prehistoric American Indian burial mounds. Twenty-nine of the 191 known mounds in the monument are in the shapes of birds and bears; the remaining mounds are conical or linear in shape. This aerial photograph shows the Great Bear Mound Group. The Great Bear Mound measures about 70 feet across the shoulders and forelegs, 137 feet long, and 3-1/2 feet high. (NPS)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S

SYSTEMWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY PROGRAM

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PREFACE

This document sets forth the National Park Service's (NPS) long-term approach to inventory archeological resources on park lands. It was developed by a Servicewide task force as a part of the Service's National Archeological Survey Initiative. The goal is to conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources under NPS stewardship. Whether the purpose is to make resources available for enjoyment by the people or to conserve them unimpaired for future generations, the most fundamental step is to know the resources. Resulting information about the location, characteristics, and significance of archeological resources will enable planners and managers to make better informed, more effective, and less costly decisions about park management, operations, and development.

The inventory program was developed in response to a broad consensus that the Service needed to understand the natural and cultural resources it is charged with managing. Numerous studies over many years, such as those conducted by the Conservation Foundation, the National Parks and Conservation Association, and the National Academy of Sciences, have underscored the need. The people of the National Park Service and our closely allied colleagues sent the same message in the 75th Anniversary Symposium at Vail, Colorado. Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.'s national archeological strategy of 1990 called upon all Federal land managers to give higher priority to inventories. Director James Ridenour and Assistant Secretary Michael Hayden have given the subject similar emphasis.

The inventory program provides a systemwide minimum outline of program requirements, standards, and priorities to be used by parks and regional offices in planning and conducting archeological inventories. Each region will develop its own regionwide archeological survey plan within the systemwide outline. Once completed, the regionwide plans will be tied together for planning and budgeting purposes. The regions will report annually on accomplishments and on progress relative to regionwide long-term goals.

This program will do for archeological resources what eventually must be done for natural and cultural resources in general. It provides a framework for inventories to be more systematic and more research oriented. It encourages the parks and the regional offices to cooperate and collaborate on inventories, and to work in partnership with States, other Federal land managers, Indian tribes, and others. It puts regional offices in the driver's seats of regionwide strategies for future inventories. This is a long-term program. Implementing it will require a concerted and sustained devotion to resources—a devotion that historically has ebbed and flowed at top management levels. With the support mentioned earlier, however, now is the time to put lasting strength behind the reason the parks exist. In the words of the 75th Anniversary Symposium Steering Committee, "If we fail to seize this opportunity for change, our common heritage will surely suffer."

Jerry L. Rogers
Associate Director, Cultural Resources
National Park Service

Credits and Acknowledgements

This document was prepared by a Servicewide task force charged with development of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. Task force members included National Park Service archeologists Michele C. Aubry, Dana C. Linck, Mark J. Lynott, Robert R. Mierendorf, and Kenneth M. Schoenberg. Ms. Aubry, the task force leader, works in the Anthropology Division in the Washington Office, Mr. Linck is in the Denver Service Center's Applied Archeology Center, Dr. Lynott is in the Midwest Archeological Center, Mr. Mierendorf is stationed at North Cascades National Park, and Dr. Schoenberg works in the Alaska Regional Office.

This document reflects the perspectives and insights provided by officials in the National Park Service's Washington Office and Field Directorates as well as by officials in State Historic Preservation Offices, Federal agencies, Indian tribes, and archeological societies. Special appreciation is extended to Douglas H. Scovill, Chief of the Anthropology Division, who provided valuable comments and support to the task force throughout its deliberations.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The National Park System consists of more than 360 park areas encompassing over 80 million acres of land and submerged land. Within those lands and waters, about 53,000 archeological sites are known at present. It is estimated that 360,000 to 390,000 additional sites remain undiscovered. These sites contain valuable, unique, and irreplaceable information about the nation's prehistory and history. Many also are important for associations to contemporary society.

It is National Park Service (NPS) policy to ensure that archeological resources under its stewardship are conserved, protected, preserved *in situ*, and managed for long-term scientific research and for appropriate public interpretation and education. Unfortunately, information about the location, characteristics, and significance of the majority of archeological resources in park areas is lacking. This seriously impairs park managers, planners, interpreters, law enforcement officers, and other specialists in carrying out their responsibilities.

To correct this problem, a long-term Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program has been established as a part of the Service's National Archeological Survey Initiative. The inventory program also will partially fulfill certain requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593 (*Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

THE SYSTEMWIDE PROGRAM

The goal of the program is to conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources on National Park System lands; to nominate eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and to recommend appropriate strategies for conservation, protection, preservation *in situ*, management, and interpretation. The program is intended to augment, rather than replace, the Service's existing archeological policies, guidelines, and standards.

Because the archeological inventory program applies Servicewide, systemwide program requirements, standards, and priorities have been established to assist the NPS's regional offices and the park units in planning, programming, funding, and conducting inventories. The systemwide program will be tailored to each NPS region through development of a regionwide archeological survey plan. The 10 regional plans will be linked together through a systemwide, multi-year budget initiative that will be integrated into the Servicewide Budget Formulation System.

REGIONWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY PLANS

Functioning as a blueprint, each regionwide archeological survey plan will describe and assess the status of archeological inventories in the region's parks, and will establish strategies and set targets for performing systematic archeological inventories in the future. In addition, each plan will include a list of the region's proposed archeological inventory projects, in priority order, and a current estimate of the cost of each project.

Regionwide plans will be developed by the Regional Archeologists and will involve appropriate NPS and non-NPS parties. After comment by the Washington Office, the plans will be approved by the Regional Directors. Although the deadline for developing regionwide plans is December 31, 1994, the regional offices are encouraged to complete plans as soon as possible since they are critical to development of information in support of budget requests. Specifically, plans completed before the end of the first quarter of calendar year 1994 would be linked to the Service's fiscal year 1996 budget package (which is prepared in March 1994), while plans completed after that time would be linked to the fiscal year 1997 budget package (which is prepared in March 1995).

The Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program is projected to take several decades to complete. Progress on implementing the program will be dependent primarily upon the level of funds allocated each fiscal year from all funding sources. Therefore, the regionwide plans are intended to be working documents that periodically will be reviewed and modified, refined, or adjusted (in part or *in toto*) as changing conditions require.

Annual Reports of Accomplishments

Each NPS region will report annually to the Washington Office on archeological inventories carried out during the preceding fiscal year and on progress made relative to the region's targeted goals. This information will be used to advise the U.S. Congress on the expenditure of funds allocated for archeological inventories and on progress made to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources on National Park System lands.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Archeological resources are unique, finite, nonrenewable records of prehistoric and historic human activities. Unlike many biological resources, which may be restored from critically low numbers by wise management, the loss of archeological sites is forever. Since the primary values of archeological resources lie in the unique information they contain about the past and in their associations to contemporary society, it is the policy of the National Park Service (NPS) to ensure that archeological resources under its stewardship are conserved, protected, preserved *in situ*, and managed for long-term scientific research and for appropriate public interpretation and education.

With these responsibilities in mind, and as a part of the NPS's National Archeological Survey Initiative, a Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program was developed in 1992. It is a long-term, systemwide research program designed to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources located within National Park System areas. The program is founded on standards of fully professional, scholarly archeological research that will address significant questions and problems relating to past human uses of the lands and waters now contained within the National Park System. The research results will enable park managers, planners, interpreters, law enforcement officers, and other specialists to make marked improvements in the ways in which archeological resources in park areas are conserved, protected, preserved *in situ*, managed, and interpreted.

BACKGROUND

As of March 3, 1992, the National Park System consisted of 361 park units and 10 national cemeteries encompassing more than 80 million acres of land and submerged land in 49 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The lands and waters within the National Park System contain hundreds of thousands of significant cultural, natural, and recreational resources. At the close of fiscal year 1990, about 53,000 prehistoric and historic archeological sites were known to be present. It is estimated that an additional 364,000 to 389,000 archeological sites exist in park areas (NPS 1991f). The majority of these sites are terrestrial in nature; the remainder are submerged in lakes, rivers, bays, and oceans.

Archeological research has been conducted in park areas since the establishment of the first park in 1872. During the first half of the twentieth century, archeological research in parks was conducted primarily for interpretive and preservation purposes. Surveys performed during this time generally were unsystematic, and many were oriented to the research interests of NPS staff or archeologists from universities and museums. Other research was conducted because of impending destruction of archeological sites by planned construction or development and, thus, covered only a fraction of park lands. In 1971, in response to Executive Order 11593 (*Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*), the NPS first established systemwide standards requiring that archeological resources on park lands be located, recorded, and evaluated, and that eligible properties be entered into the National Register of Historic Places (NPS 1972).

During the past 20 years, the Service's archeological standards have undergone extensive revision and improvement as archeological methods and techniques advanced, as park management identified new applications for archeological data, and as new Federal statutes were enacted. Today, the National Park System's archeological policies are set forth in the NPS's *Management Policies* (NPS 1988b). Procedures for implementing these policies are

contained in the NPS's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, commonly referred to as NPS-28 (NPS 1985a). Additional guidance is contained in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS 1983). The Service now conducts systematic and scientific research to identify, evaluate, and register archeological resources on park lands in conformance with these policies, guidelines, and standards.

Notwithstanding existing archeological inventory policies, guidelines, and standards, a significant majority of past and current surveys in park areas are conducted solely in connection with park development projects and operational activities (i.e., surveys for compliance with Federal environmental and historic preservation requirements). As a result, by the end of fiscal year 1990, the NPS's regional offices reported that less than 2% of park lands had been systematically and scientifically surveyed to locate and identify archeological resources. In addition, they reported that about 82% of park lands had not received any level of survey of archeological resources (NPS 1991f).

Lack of information about the location, characteristics, and significance of archeological resources on park lands seriously impairs the Service's ability to effectively carry out park planning, park operations, resources management, interpretation, and law enforcement activities as they relate to archeological responsibilities. Development and implementation of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program described in this document will provide the framework to address these problems over the long-term. In addition, it will help address critical high risk material weaknesses identified in 1991 during a Management Control Review of the NPS's park archeology program (NPS 1991e). It also will partially fulfill requirements in section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act, in section 2(a) of Executive Order 11593, and in section 14 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.[1]

Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program

The overall goal and specific objectives of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program are shown in Figure 1. To accomplish them, certain minimum program requirements, standards, and priorities that will be common throughout the National Park System have been established (ref. Part II of this document). However, the systemwide program also will be tailored to each NPS region through development and implementation of regionwide archeological survey plans (ref. Part III of this document). Basically, each regionwide plan will describe the status of archeological inventory in each park area in the region; identify regionwide objectives and priorities to conduct archeological inventory activities in the future; estimate funding needs; and

GOAL	OBJECTIVES
Conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources on National Park System lands.	1. Determine the nature and extent of archeological resources in park areas. 2. Record and evaluate those resources, including nominating eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. 3. Recommend appropriate strategies for conserving, protecting, preserving *in situ*, managing, and interpreting those resources.

Figure 1. Goals and objectives of Inventory Program

[1] *The full text of these requirements appears in Appendix 1 of this document.*

recommend schedules to accomplish systematic archeological surveys in park areas.

The regionwide archeological survey plans will be linked together through a systemwide, multi-year budget initiative that will be integrated into the NPS's Budget Formulation System. Using the cost estimates contained in the regionwide plans, the budget initiative will define the base and project funding and the positions (FTE) required to achieve the objectives of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. Progress on implementing the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program will be dependent primarily upon the level of funds allocated each fiscal year from all funding sources. If sufficient funds are not allocated on an annual basis, the period of time required to carry out the inventory activities will be extended beyond the period initially scheduled. Regardless of the actual level of annual funding, the regionwide archeological survey plans will provide the National Park System with a valuable management tool that should help ensure that archeological resources on park lands are conserved, protected, preserved *in situ*, managed, and interpreted in ways founded on fully professional, scholarly research.

Compliance Requirements

Establishment of a program to locate, inventory, and nominate eligible federally-owned or controlled historic properties for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places is required of each Federal agency under section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act and section 2(a) of Executive Order 11593. Development of plans and a schedule to survey federally controlled lands for archeological resources is required under section 14 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Development of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program and its component regionwide archeological survey plans will partially fulfill these requirements for National Park System lands.

NEPA compliance. The NPS has determined that development of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program and its component regionwide plans has no potential, either individually or cumulatively, for significant environmental impact. In addition, the NPS has determined that development of the systemwide program and its component regionwide plans qualifies as a categorical exclusion from the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).[2] Thus, neither an Environmental Assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared. This finding of no significant environmental impact applies only to development, but not to implementation, of the systemwide program and its component regionwide plans.

The NPS also has determined that the conduct of archeological surveys (including small-scale test excavations) normally qualifies as a categorical exclusion from the procedural requirements of NEPA.[3] However, an environmental assessment may be required for an individual archeological survey that does not qualify as a categorical exclusion. Therefore, Environmental Coordinators in the regional offices should be consulted regarding any additional environmental compliance activities that may be required in connection with individual archeological survey projects.

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[2] *This determination is made pursuant to Department of the Interior regulations in 516 DM 2.3A. Development of the NPS's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program and its component regionwide archeological survey plans falls into the classes of excluded activities listed in 516 DM 2, Appendix 1 (paragraph 1.6) and in 516 DM 6, Appendices 3 (paragraphs 3.4D and 3.4I) and 7 (paragraphs 7.4A and 7.4E).*

[3] *This determination is made pursuant to Department of the Interior regulations in 516 DM 2.3A. NPS conducted archeological surveys (including small-scale test excavations) are designated as categorical exclusions in 516 DM 6, Appendix 7 (paragraph 7.4E). Exceptions to the categorical exclusion are listed in 516 DM 2.3A(3).*

NHPA compliance. Development of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program set forth in this document is not a Federal undertaking requiring compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Rather, development of the program will enable the NPS to fulfill its statutory responsibilities to locate, inventory, and nominate archeological resources on National Park System lands for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

However, both the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593 require that such inventory programs be developed in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer for the State or territory involved. In conformance with those requirements, the individual State Historic Preservation Officers and the Executive Director of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers were provided with copies of the December 1991 draft of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program document for review and comment. Comments and suggestions for improving the draft were provided by nine States and, to the degree possible, their ideas were incorporated into this final program document. The NPS's regional offices also will develop the regionwide archeological survey plans in cooperation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers (ref. Parts II and III of this document).

Recognizing that other parties also may have an interest in development of the NPS's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program, copies of the December 1991 draft of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program document also were distributed to certain Federal and non-Federal parties. This includes the NPS's Washington Office and Field Directorates, the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Historic Preservation Officers of Federal land management agencies, the Historic Preservation Officers and other officials of Indian tribes whose lands are near national parks, and officials representing national Native American organizations and national professional archeological societies. Comments and suggestions for improving the draft were provided by seven Washington Office divisions and offices and 12 field offices in the NPS. Comments also were provided by one other Federal agency, one Indian tribe, and three archeological societies. Comments and recommendations were incorporated, to the degree possible, into this final program document. The NPS's regional offices also will provide appropriate NPS and non-NPS parties with an opportunity to participate in development of the regionwide archeological survey plans (ref. Parts II and III of this document).

II. The Systemwide Program

Introduction

A wide variety of archeological activities are conducted on National Park System lands. Such activities include the preparation of overviews and assessments, field surveys for inventory and compliance purposes, research to recover data that would be lost because of impending development or natural degradation, research for interpretive purposes, and research prior to stabilizing archeological sites. The Service's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program does not alter these activities. They and other archeological activities in park areas will continue to be planned, programmed, funded, and conducted in accordance with NPS policies, guidelines, and standards. The inventory program does, however, provide increased emphasis to systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources in national park areas.

The systemwide nature of the inventory program calls for the establishment of minimum program requirements, standards, and priorities that will be common to all regions of the National Park Service. The program requirements, standards, and priorities set forth below are intended to guide the NPS's regional offices and the park units in achieving the goals and objectives of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. The regional offices will find them useful when developing regionwide archeological survey plans. In addition, the regional offices and the park units will find them helpful when designing and implementing archeological inventory projects. The Washington Office will review each regionwide archeological survey plan for consistency with these systemwide program requirements, standards, and priorities.

Systemwide Program Requirements

Requirement 1. **Archeological inventory activities are focused on areas within the National Park System.** Given the magnitude of the task of inventorying more than 80 million acres of National Park System land and submerged land, activities under the archeological inventory program are limited to park areas. Such areas would include both Federal and, when agreed upon by the landowner, non-Federal lands and waters located within the administrative boundaries of parks. This means that inventory projects are not undertaken in areas located outside of the National Park System, except as noted under Systemwide Program Standard No. 6 (below). For purposes of the inventory program, areas considered to be outside of the National Park System include:

(a) Areas affiliated with the National Park System;
(b) Rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System unless such rivers are, coincidentally, units of the National Park System;
(c) Trails in the National Trails System unless such trails are, coincidentally, units of the National Park System;
(d) Areas considered to have potential for addition to the National Park System, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, or the National Trails System;
(e) National Historic Landmarks outside of units of the National Park System; and
(f) Areas outside of the National Park System considered to have potential for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

Requirement 2. Archeological inventory activities are focused on systematic research to locate, identify, evaluate, and document archeological resources. Such activities generally consist of background studies, field surveys, site recordation, analysis of data and materials, preparation of reports, and other appropriate studies and activities needed to successfully locate, identify, evaluate, and document archeological resources. For purposes of the inventory program, systematic archeological inventory activities generally do not include:

(a) Archeological Collection Studies;
(b) Archeological Data Recovery Studies;
(c) Compliance-related archeological studies undertaken in connection with planned construction or development; or
(d) Research undertaken in connection with the maintenance, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction, or other treatments of archeological resources.

The intent of this requirement is to emphasize activities that are related directly and primarily to the systematic inventory of archeological resources. The kinds of studies and activities listed in lines "a" through "d" may result in the acquisition of data that contributes toward the location, identification, evaluation, and documentation of archeological resources. In general, however, that is not their primary purpose. Nonetheless, on occasion, it may be appropriate to plan, program, and conduct such a study or activity as a part of an archeological inventory project. Any such study or activity must, however, be directly linked to improving the accuracy and success of the archeological inventory. Examples include the analysis of an archeological collection recovered from a site in the area to be inventoried, or the conduct of a field survey where a portion of the survey area is proposed for development. In such situations, the research design for the archeological inventory project must describe the linkage of the study or activity to the inventory project.

Requirement 3. As appropriate, the full sequence of necessary activities are planned, programmed, and undertaken in an archeological inventory project. This generally would include the following activities, as derived from NPS-28:

(a) Consulting and coordinating projects with appropriate NPS and non-NPS parties;
(b) Preparing or revising Archeological Overviews and Assessments;
(c) Preparing research designs for field studies;
(d) Conducting Archeological Inventory Studies and Archeological Evaluation Studies;
(e) Undertaking other appropriate studies and activities that are essential to successfully plan and implement archeological inventories;
(f) Preparing interim and final archeological reports;
(g) Recording site locational data on Historical Base Maps;
(h) Entering data about archeological resources into the NPS's computerized Archeological Resources Inventory database;
(i) Cataloging archeological objects and specimens into the NPS's National Catalog of Museum Objects using the Automated National Catalog System;
(j) Stabilizing and preparing archeological collections for storage;
(k) Preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations for eligible archeological resources;
(l) Making the project's results available to park managers, planners, interpreters, and other appropriate NPS specialists; and
(m) Making the project's results available to the professional community and to the public, as appropriate.

Figure 2. At Amistad National Recreation Area in Del Rio, Texas, volunteers assist NPS archeologists during a conservation project at Parida Cave. Volunteers are drawn from regional universities and archeological societies. In just over three years, 138 people worked on 20 cultural resource management projects, donating 4738 hours of service to the park. The park estimates that it saved nearly $40,000 by using a volunteer work force under the Volunteers-in-Parks Program. (Joseph H. Labadie, NPS)

Figure 3. At the USS Arizona *Memorial in Honolulu, Hawaii, the NPS manages the sunken remains of the USS* Arizona *and the USS* Utah *for the U.S. Navy, which owns the two battleships. Shown here, U.S. Navy and NPS personnel discuss mapping operations above the ship model of the USS* Arizona *that resulted from a cooperative effort. The* Arizona *Memorial Museum Association donated funding for the survey. NPS and U.S. Navy dive teams conducted the underwater mapping operations. (U.S. Navy)*

Requirement 4. **All appropriate and available NPS and non-NPS sources of funds, equipment, services, and personnel are used to undertake archeological inventories and to develop regionwide archeological survey plans.** Within the NPS, this includes monies appropriated to the Service for National Park System operations and for construction in park areas. The NPS's Cultural Resources Preservation Program traditionally is used to fund systematic archeological inventories. However, other National Park System programs may have funds, equipment, or personnel available, or may provide certain services, in support of systematic archeological inventories. Such programs include regional office base, park base, park operations, planning, compliance, construction, interpretation, maintenance, cyclic maintenance, the Volunteers-in-Parks Program (Figure 2), the Challenge Cost-Share Program, and other appropriate programs.

Other Federal agencies, State agencies, local governments, Indian tribes, scientific and educational institutions, conservation and preservation organizations may make equipment or personnel available, or may provide certain services, at little or no cost to the NPS, in support of archeological inventories of park

Figure 4. In a cooperative study between the NPS and the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, ground penetrating radar was used to identify potential historic grave sites at Manassas National Battlefield Park in Virginia. Here, soil specialist Jim Doolittle is interpreting images of subsurface conditions displayed by the radar unit's graphic recorder. Images thought to be archeological in nature are verified with subsurface probes. Using ground penetrating radar and other geophysical tools reduces the amount of shovel testing and other disturbance needed to locate buried archeological sites and features. (Ron Nickels, Soil Conservation Service)

areas (Figures 2, 3, and 4). In addition, such parties may collaborate with the Service on jointly funded projects, especially where the NPS and the other party both have jurisdiction over park lands, waters, or resources (Figure 3). Collaborative ventures also may be appropriate where a park is adjacent to or near other lands or waters that are owned or controlled by other government agencies, Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages or corporations, or other entities.

Systemwide Program Standards

Standard 1. **Archeological inventory projects meet the requirements of the NPS's policies, guidelines, and standards.** This includes (but is not limited to) the NPS's *Management Policies*, the NPS's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, the NPS's *Conservation of Archeological Resources* special directive, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, and the NPS's *Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities, Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (NPS 1983, 1985a, 1987a, 1988a, 1988b). In addition, projects should adhere to professional standards, established by the archeological community, for the scientific study of archeological resources.

Standard 2. **Archeological inventory projects are conducted in accordance with a written, fully professional research design, approved by the regional office.** The research design for an inventory project covers the whole planning and investigating sequence of the project from the initial statement of the objectives and research questions to be addressed, through general assumptions, to operational statements. Specific procedures to be used are described, and the steps of survey, any subsurface testing or surface collection, analysis, and curation are explained and justified in terms of the stated aims and theoretical orientation of the project. No single research orientation or approach is specified at the national level. Flexibility in the research designs is promoted to accommodate the range of archeological resource types and their geographic settings within park areas, the degree of existing scientific knowledge about archeological resources, the variety of park resource management needs, and the requirements of working cooperatively or in partnership with other NPS or non-NPS parties. Significant research problems and questions relating to broad trends, patterns, or themes about an area's prehistory or history are considered and incorporated, as appropriate, into research designs. This should help ensure that research conducted under the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program addresses the widest range of relevant research issues and historic contexts practicable.

Standard 3. **Archeological inventory projects are conducted using efficient and effective advanced technologies.** Application of a variety of scientific techniques and advanced, state-of-the-art technologies may be appropriate in archeological inventory projects. These include (but certainly are not limited to) shovel testing, soil analysis, aerial photography, ground penetrating radar (Figure 4), remotely operated vehicles, global positioning systems (Figure 5), geographic information systems, and geophysical prospecting. The appropriateness of using different technologies will vary according to research objectives and to environmental and logistical constraints within the park units under study. In keeping with NPS's policies, non-destructive research methods should be used whenever practicable and feasible to preserve archeological resources *in situ* with minimal disturbance. Subsurface testing, artifact collection, and other destructive techniques should be used only when necessary to provide sufficient information for research, interpretation, and management needs. In addition, the scope of destructive activities should be monitored and kept to a minimum. Collaborative efforts with other public agencies (Figure 4) and with scientific and educational institutions in the application of advanced technology and equipment are strongly encouraged.

Standard 4. **Archeological inventory projects are developed and implemented in cooperation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers.** In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, the Executive Order 11593, and the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement entered into

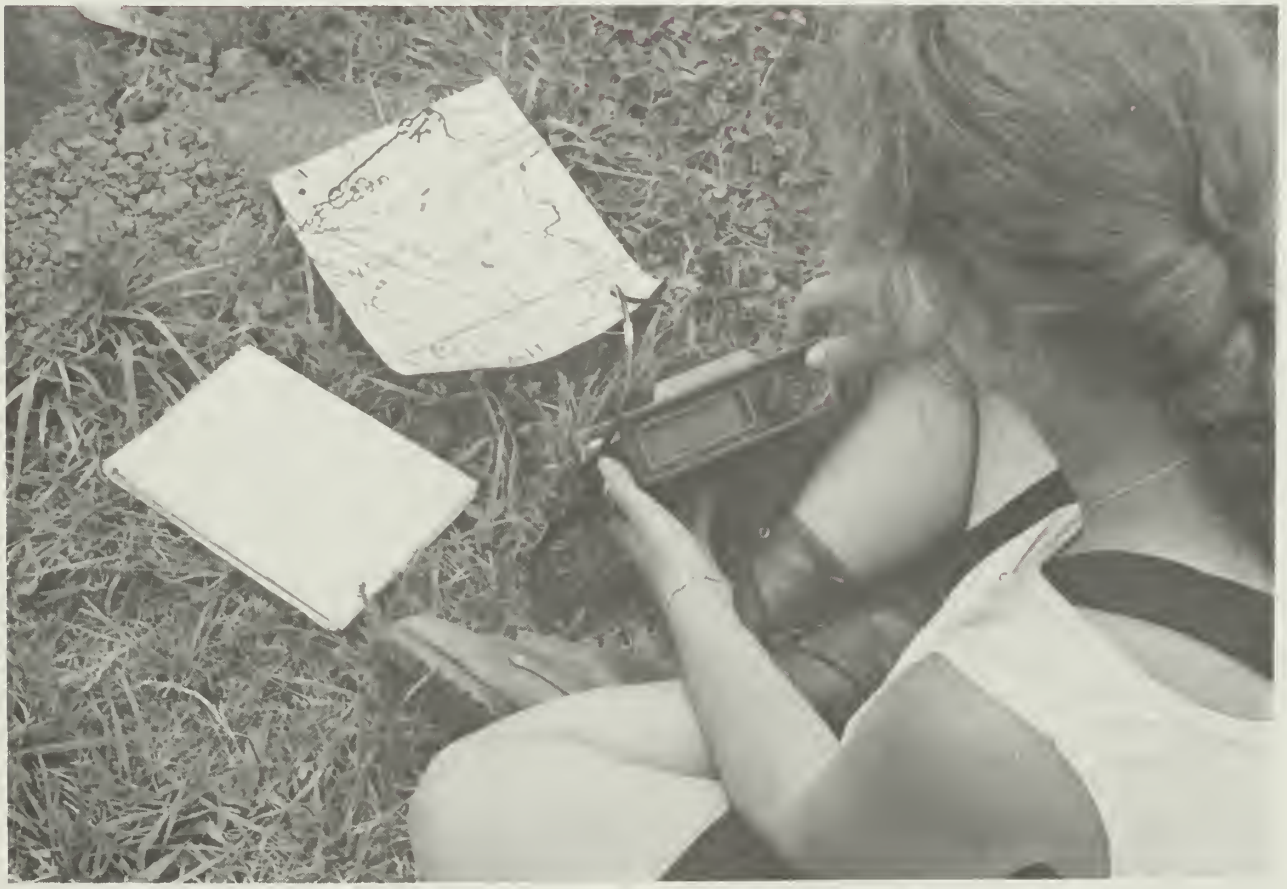

Figure 5. During an archeological survey of the development zone at Russell Cave National Monument, Alabama, a global positioning system was used to determine the exact locations of archeological sites. NPS archeologist Margo Schwadron is shown here recording the digital readout (electronic signals beamed from several satellites) of the coordinates of a Woodland and Archaic period site in the park. (Southeast Archeological Center, NPS)

among the NPS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NPS *et al.* 1990), archeological inventory projects are developed and implemented in cooperation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers. In addition, the results of archeological inventory projects should be shared with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers for incorporation into the respective State's historic preservation plan. Copies of archeological reports and site record forms also should be provided to the appropriate State offices (e.g., the State Historic Preservation Officer, the official State repository, the State Archeologist, or the State Underwater Archeologist).

Standard 5. **Archeological inventory projects are developed and implemented in consultation with appropriate Indian tribes and other contemporary native groups and ethnic populations.** Such consultations are particularly important when the park units under study contain archeological or ethnographic resources of cultural importance to specific Indian tribes, native groups, or ethnic populations. Techniques used in archeological surveys may be harmful to such resources or may result in the planned excavation or the unanticipated discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and other objects of cultural patrimony. Thus, the surveys must be based on appropriate and adequate consultation with appropriate Indian tribes, native groups, or ethnic populations, and implemented in a manner consistent with the intent and purposes of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Service's ethnographic program requirements contained in the NPS's *Management Policies* and the NPS's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (NPS 1985a, 1988b).

Standard 6. **Since evidence of past cultural systems extend beyond the boundaries of federally-owned or controlled lands and waters in National Park System areas, whenever possible, archeological inventory projects collect and consider data from non-Federal lands and waters within park areas as well as from adjoining lands and waters.** To accomplish this, archeological inventory projects are developed and implemented in consultation with other government agencies, Indian tribes, groups, and individuals who own or control lands and waters located within, adjacent to, or near park areas. Such consultation is particularly important where the NPS and another government agency or an Indian tribe both have jurisdiction over park lands or waters. In such situations, cooperative or collaborative ventures are encouraged since they generally promote project efficiencies of benefit to all sponsors, increase the professional quality of the research, and address research problems of mutual interest. Regardless of whether an archeological inventory project is or is not a joint venture, the results should be shared with the appropriate agencies, Indian tribes, groups, or individuals. This will enable the respective land manager or owner to incorporate the archeological information into its historic preservation plan. Copies of archeological reports and site record forms also should be provided to the appropriate government agency or Indian tribe.

Standard 7. **Development and implementation of archeological inventory projects involve non-NPS archeologists and other specialists who have a demonstrated competence in a particular culture, geographic region, park area, or advanced technology.** Involvement of persons outside the NPS might be accomplished through peer reviews, contracts, cooperative agreements, interagency personnel exchanges, or other means with individuals from universities, museums, other government agencies, Indian tribes, native groups, ethnic populations, and private and avocational organizations. Seeking advice and suggestions from highly qualified, professional archeologists and other appropriate specialists outside of the NPS is important because these individuals may be able to validate the selection of field strategies or research priorities, offer new approaches and methods to address research problems or questions, or provide the use of state-of-the-art equipment not otherwise available to the NPS. Although all parties involved undoubtedly would benefit from this interaction, the primary benefit to the NPS would be

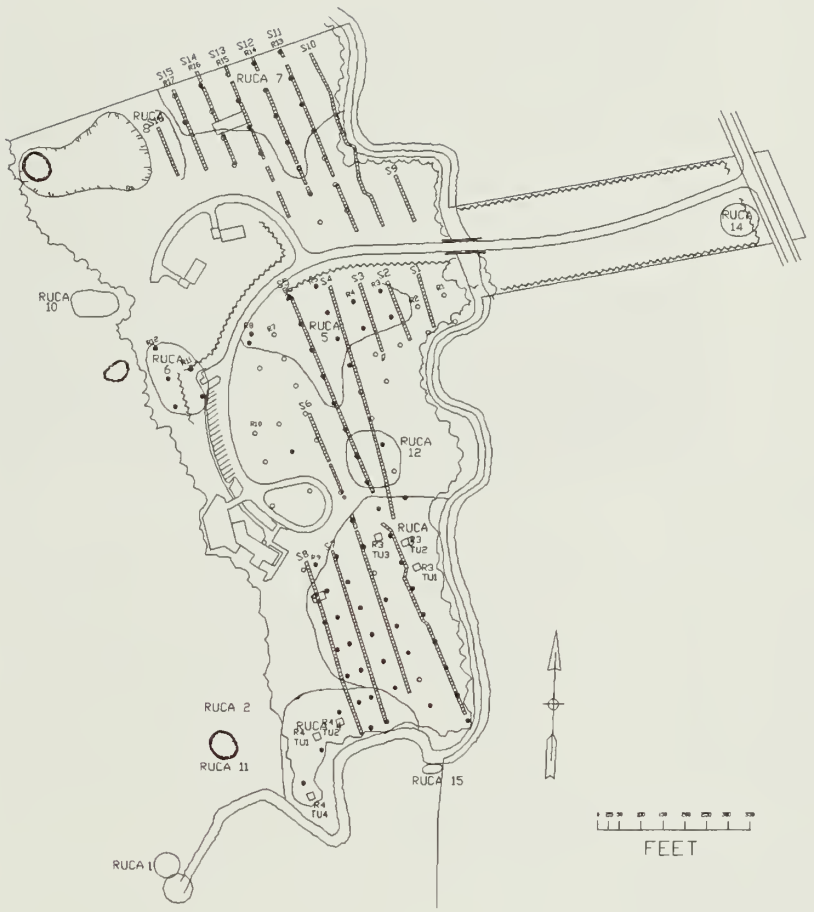

Figure 6. At Russell Cave National Monument in Alabama, information collected during an archeological survey is shown on this autocad computer generated map. A variety of data is presented, including the locations of modern roads, parking areas, and structures; the boundaries of archeological sites; and the locations of test pits, auger tests along transects, and plowed areas that were surface collected to identify sites. Other data sets can be added electronically as they become available. Autocad computer maps can be layered to show any combination of data sets desired, making them of great utility to park planners and managers. (Southeast Archeological Center, NPS)

the promotion of fully professional, scholarly, effective, and cost-efficient research.

Standard 8. **Data collected during archeological inventory projects are provided to park planners for incorporation, as appropriate, into park planning documents, and to park managers for resource management, law enforcement, interpretation, maintenance, and other park operational purposes.** Information about a park's archeological resources is needed by park planners and other specialists for use in developing or revising a variety of park planning documents, including the park's General Management Plan, Resource Management Plans, Historical Base Map, Interpretive Prospectus, Development Concept Plan, and other action plans and environmental impact statements. Incorporation of archeological data into park planning documents should help ensure that archeological resource concerns are adequately considered during the planning, design, and construction of park development projects (Figure 6). In addition, archeological data is needed by interpretive planners and designers for use in preparing or revising museum and wayside exhibits, interpretive publications, audiovisual programs, and traveling exhibitions and shows about a park's culture history. Information about a park's archeological resources is needed by park managers, park archeologists, park rangers, maintenance staff, and other park personnel for use in resource management, law enforcement, interpretation, maintenance, and other park operational activities.

Standard 9. Archeological data collected during inventory projects are incorporated into Servicewide inventories, lists, catalogs, and databases. This includes (but is not limited to) the NPS's computerized Archeological Resources Inventory database, the NPS's List of Classified Structures, and the NPS's National Catalog of Museum Objects. Eligible archeological resources are nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological resources that appear to possess national significance are nominated for designation as National Historic Landmarks. In addition, bibliographic citations of archeological reports are entered into the NPS's Cultural Resources Management Bibliography and into the National Archeological Database.

Figure 7. In 1989, lava flows from Kilauea in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park covered portions of the park, including two archeological sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The remains of walls at Waha'ula Heiau, a site important to contemporary Native Hawaiians, are shown in the photograph. The walls acted as a barrier and stopped the advancing lava flow. In 1990, NPS archeologists conducted an assessment of archeological resources located within the active lava flow fields in the park. (Roger E. Kelly, NPS)

Standard 10. The results of archeological inventory projects are made available, as appropriate, to the professional community and to the public. Reaching the professional community may be done by publishing scientific reports, books, and articles in scientific journals; by presenting papers at professional conferences; and by other appropriate means. Reaching the public may be done by publishing nontechnical books, pamphlets, and articles in magazines designed for the public; by presenting public lectures and on-site tours; by consulting with interpretive planners on the content of exhibits, publications, and audiovisual programs in park areas; and by other appropriate means. Archeological reports are reviewed in accordance with NPS Staff Directive 88-1 (*Public Access to NPS Cultural Resources Management Bibliography Reports and Confidentiality of Archeological and Ethnographic Resource Information*, NPS 1988c) and National Register Bulletin 29 (*Guidelines for Restricting Information About Historic and Prehistoric Resources*, NPS nd) to determine if information about the location or characteristics of archeological resources should not be made available to the public.

Systemwide Program Priorities

The Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program is a long-term program that will take more than several decades to complete. Because of the extended nature of the program, it is important to schedule and program archeological inventory projects in priority order. This will ensure that the more critical projects are conducted first and the less critical projects are conducted last. The priority of projects should be determined using the following systemwide, nonhierarchical factors. Additional regionwide factors also may be used to rank projects.

Figure 8. Archeological sites along the shoreline of four Alaskan national parks were threatened from the Exxon Valdez *oil spill in Prince William Sound. As a part of the emergency response effort, NPS archeologists conducted literature searches to identify archeologically sensitive beaches within the spill zone, conducted field assessments of oiled beaches and beaches in the immediate pathway of the oncoming oil, and provided advice about the potential adverse effects of oil spill containment and cleanup on park resources. This photograph shows an oiled site on Takli Island off the coast of Katmai National Park and Preserve. The site was intensively surveyed and documented by Exxon archeologists. (Michele Jesperson, NPS)*

Factor 1. **Schedules for archeological inventory projects are coordinated with schedules for development or revision of park planning documents, particularly General Management Plans, Resource Management Plans, Development Concept Plans, and Interpretive Prospectuses.** When possible, archeological inventory projects should be scheduled so that they will be completed prior to the initiation of park planning activities. This will help ensure that information about the park's archeological resources will be available to park managers, planners, and interpreters to incorporate, as appropriate, into park planning documents scheduled for development or revision.

Factor 2. **Park areas that have suffered from, or that are likely to be threatened by, the destructive effects of natural processes or human activities are assigned a high priority for archeological inventory.** Archeological resources are vulnerable to damage and destruction from a variety of natural causes, including floods, erosion, volcanic eruptions, wildfire, and subsidence. Archeological resources also are threatened with damage and destruction from a variety of human activities not under the direct control of the NPS. Some activities are deliberate like vandalism and looting, while others are unintentional like the effects of heavy visitor use or oil spills. Park areas subject to such devastating natural processes or human activities should be assigned a high priority for archeological inventory (Figures 7 and 8). Archeological inventory projects in such areas must include development of recommendations (for park managers) about strategies to more effectively manage, protect, and preserve threatened resources.

Factor 3. **Development zones and special use zones within a park area should be assigned a high priority for archeological inventory.** Archeological resources located within a park's development zone or special use zone are subject to potential damage and destruction from proposed development, intensified management activities, concentrated visitor use, and non-NPS controlled special uses by other government agencies or private interests. Therefore, these zones should be assigned a high priority for archeological inventory. Such zones may be inventoried alone as separate segments of an archeological inventory project of the entire park, where there is a hiatus between the inventory project's segments. However, cost efficiencies often will be obtained by inventorying the entire park, especially when the development zone or special use zone encompasses a large proportion of the park. Therefore, whenever practicable, an archeological inventory of a park's development zone or special use zone should be expanded to include all lands and

waters within the park's exterior boundaries. It should be recognized, however, that an archeological inventory of an area generally is not intended to provide the level of detail about archeological resources that would be needed prior to designing and constructing specific development projects. What it will result in is the collection of sufficient and adequate information to develop recommendations (for park managers and planners) about strategies to more effectively manage, protect, and preserve archeological resources *in situ.*

Factor 4. **Historic zones within parks and entire park units that, by statute, are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places because of their archeological or historical importance should be assigned a high priority for archeological inventory.** Oftentimes, historic zones are designated within park units because it is known that significant archeological or historic resources are present and should be protected and preserved, but those resources are not yet adequately documented. In addition, entire parks often are statutorily established to protect and preserve known, but generally poorly documented, archeological or historic resources (Figure 9). Such areas should be assigned a high priority for archeological inventory. This should ensure that sufficient and adequate information is collected to fully evaluate and document archeological resources; to complete National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for eligible archeological resources; and to recommend appropriate strategies (for park managers) to more effectively conserve, protect, preserve, manage, and interpret the resources.

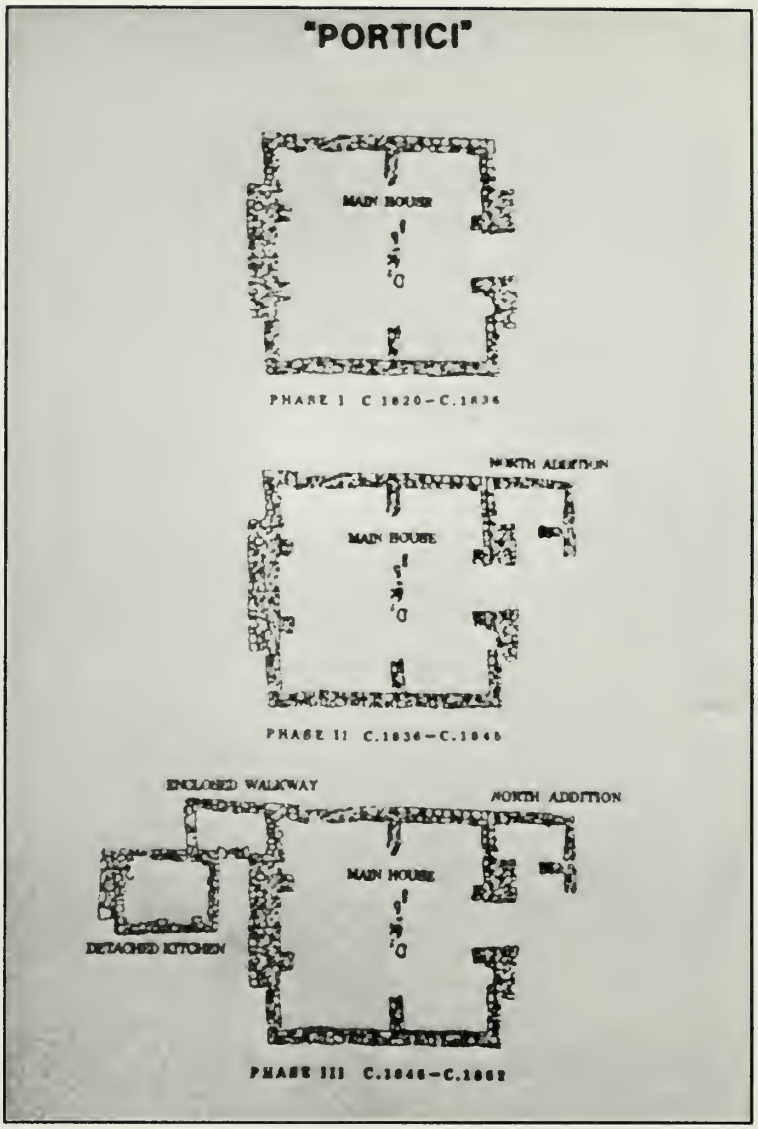

Figure 9. Military and associated historical records provide much information about the Battles of First and Second Manassas, but little about the area's pre-Civil War history. An archeological survey of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, revealed significant new information about eighteenth and nineteenth century agrarian activities and about associated antebellum African-American lifeways. It also identified the subsurface remains of the Portici plantation's Georgian style manor house. The house's evolution over time, from circa 1820 to 1863, is documented in the three drawings shown here. (National Capital Regional Office, NPS)

Factor 5. **Archeological inventory projects that address research questions, problems, topics, or priorities of State, regional, or national importance should be assigned a high priority.** Archeological research questions, problems, topics, and priorities of State, regional, or national importance oftentimes will be identified by a State, a Federal agency, or an Indian tribe in its historic preservation plan. Some questions, problems, and topics will be identified by the scientific community and described in published papers, manuscripts, and presentations made at professional conferences. Others will be identified by NPS professionals and discussed in the regionwide archeological survey plans developed by the NPS's regional offices. Archeological inventory projects that address State, regional, or nationally important research questions, problems, topics, or priorities should be scheduled prior to projects where the research is focused only on locally important questions, problems, topics, or priorities.

Factor 6. **Park areas lacking virtually any information about the presence or absence of archeological resources should be assigned a high priority for preparation of an Archeological Overview and Assessment.** A virtual lack of information about a park's archeological resources prevents park managers, planners, interpreters, law enforcement officers, and other specialists from carrying out their archeological program responsibilities. In such situations, preparation of an Archeological Overview and Assessment should be assigned a high priority as the first segment of an archeological inventory project. Once the Archeological Overview and Assessment is completed, the need for, scope, regional priority, and scheduling of other archeological inventory activities in the park can be determined.

Factor 7. **The priority of an archeological inventory project should consider the potential for archeological resources being present and the likelihood of being able to locate (or discover) archeological resources.** For obvious reasons, park areas thought to have a higher potential to contain archeological resources should be scheduled for inventory prior to park areas thought to have a lower potential to contain resources. In addition, the ability to discover archeological resources that may be present, using available technologies, must be considered. For example, it generally would be inefficient to assign a high priority to an inventory project of an area where archeological resources are likely to be deeply buried, requiring removal of thick overburden to detect and evaluate them. On the other hand, it would be efficient to detect deeply buried sites through field examination of naturally exposed stratigraphy where such sites may be readily visible without the aid of extensive ground disturbing techniques.

III. Regionwide Archeological Survey Plans

Purpose of Regionwide Plans

Development of regionwide archeological survey plans is fundamental to successful implementation of the NPS's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. Each of the NPS's regional offices is responsible for preparing a regionwide plan that describes how the objectives of the systemwide program will be met within the region. The regionwide plan will, in effect, tailor the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program to the region.

The regionwide plan is integrative to the extent that it combines the archeological research and management needs of all National Park System lands within a NPS region into one plan. However, it is intended to be more than a recitation or compilation of existing archeological project statements contained in each park's Resource Management Plan. Instead, the regionwide plan is to establish strategies that unify archeological inventory activities, to the degree practicable, by combining activities at two or more parks within a single project. Such projects may focus on parks located within the same NPS region, or on parks located in different regions, requiring the cooperation and collaboration of two or more regions. Understandably, the degree to which projects are integrated may vary from park to park and from region to region. Such variations are to be expected, given the diverse nature of National Park System lands, the broad and diverse patterns of the nation's culture history, and the array of archeological research and management needs.

Description of Regionwide Plans

Functioning as a blueprint, the regionwide archeological survey plan basically describes and assesses the status of archeological inventories in the region's parks, and establishes strategies and sets targets for performing archeological inventory activities in the future. At a minimum, each regionwide plan must:

(1) Identify and briefly describe the National Park System lands within the region;
(2) Provide a general overview of the region's prehistory, history, and state of archeological research;
(3) Briefly discuss the nature and extent of prior archeological activities in park areas;
(4) Establish regionwide strategies to locate, identify, evaluate, and document archeological resources in park areas;
(5) Briefly describe the proposed archeological inventory projects;
(6) List the proposed projects, in priority order; and
(7) Provide an estimate of costs for undertaking each project.

General guidance on each of these components of regionwide plans is provided in the following paragraphs. More specific guidance will be provided to Regional Archeologists in a workshop to be held subsequent to the issuance of this final program document.

Description of park lands. As of March 3, 1992, the National Park System consisted of 361 park units and 10 national cemeteries encompassing 80,276,598 acres. Table 1 shows a breakdown of National Park System lands by type of area. Table 2 groups these areas by NPS region. The total amount of acreage per region also is shown.

Clearly, there is a great diversity of types of areas within the National Park System. There also is a great disparity between the percentage of the system's park areas within regions and the percentage of the system's acreage within regions. The Alaska Region presents the most extreme divergence, having more than 68 percent of the system's total acreage but less than 7 percent of the total number of park areas systemwide.

TABLE 1
PARK LANDS, GROUPED BY TYPE

Type of Area	No. of Areas
International Historic Site	1
National Battlefields	11
National Battlefield Parks	3
National Battlefield Site	1
National Cemeteries	10
National Historic Sites	71
National Historical Parks	32
National Lakeshores	4
National Memorials	26
National Military Parks	9
National Monuments	78
National Parks	50
National Parkways	4
National Preserves	13
National Recreation Areas	18
National Reserve	1
National Rivers	5
National Scenic Trails	3
National Seashores	10
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	10
Parks (Other)	11
Total	371

Data supplied by the Office of Public Affairs and the Legislation Division, Washington Office, National Park Service.

TABLE 2
PARK AREAS AND ACREAGE, GROUPED BY REGION

NPS Region	No. of Park Areas	% of Parks Systemwide	No. of Acres	% of Acreage Systemwide
Alaska	23	6.2	54,709,067	68.1
Mid-Atlantic	36	9.7	657,124	0.8
Midwest	33	8.9	1,235,549	1.5
National Capital	33	8.9	77,931	0.1
North Atlantic	37	10.0	138,673	0.2
Pacific Northwest	17	4.6	2,217,149	2.8
Rocky Mountain	42	11.3	6,794,344	8.5
Southeast	63	17.0	3,846,362	4.8
Southwest	41	11.0	1,869,893	2.3
Western	46	12.4	8,726,003	10.9
Total	371	100.0	80,276,598	100.0

Data supplied by the Land Resources Division, the Legislation Division, and the Office of Public Affairs, Washington Office, National Park Service. Acreage figures include Federal and non-Federal land, and are rounded to the nearest acre.

The first component of each regionwide archeological survey plan is a description of the National Park System areas to which it applies. This discussion, which should be general in nature, should address:

(1) Number of park areas in the region;
(2) Park sizes, including acreage;
(3) Park types, including significant archeological values identified in enabling legislation;
(4) Park locations (i.e., urban, suburban, outlying suburban, rural, remote setting) and any problems relating to accessibility;
(5) Ownership of lands and waters in park areas (e.g., federally owned, State owned, city owned, Indian owned, privately owned);
(6) Nature of the physical environment, including the built environment, in parks and its implications for archeological inventory (e.g., mountainous, volcanic, riparian, plain, plateau, desert, lakeshore, seashore, submerged lands, dunes, tundra, urban fill, inner city, reservoir impoundment); and
(7) Identification of other Federal landholdings (e.g., other national parks, national forests, national wildlife refuges, national marine sanctuaries, federally-operated reservoirs, military bases), State landholdings (e.g., state parks, state forests, state marine preserves), local government lands (e.g., county recreation areas, city parks), Indian reservations, and Alaska native village and corporation lands that are included within, that are adjacent to, that surround, or that are near national parks.

The importance of including this information in the regionwide plan cannot be over emphasized, as it will affect decisions about the scope of inventory projects, the targeted level of survey coverage, the selection of survey methods and techniques, and interaction with other NPS and non-NPS parties.

Regional overview. Another key component of each regionwide archeological survey plan is a general overview of the region's prehistory, history, and archeological research. The overview should be regional in scope, rather than park specific, and address all categories of prehistoric and historic archeological resources, including maritime resources. At a minimum, this component of the regionwide archeological survey plan should:

(1) Summarize the region's prehistory and history, including its maritime history;
(2) In general terms, identify physiographic provinces, ecological zones, topographic features, or landscapes within the region's park areas that are known or thought to be associated with past human occupations and use;
(3) Briefly discuss the nature of archeological resources associated with each type of physiographic province, ecological zone, topographic feature, or landscape identified;
(4) Summarize the nature and adequacy of prior archeological research in the region in terms of quality, quantity, and geographic coverage; and
(5) In general terms, identify gaps or weaknesses in the scientific knowledge about the region's prehistory and history, and identify research problems, questions, or topics (especially those of State, regional, and national importance) in need of further archeological study.

Status of archeological inventory. Another important component of each regionwide archeological survey plan is a discussion of the nature, extent, and adequacy of prior archeological inventory, required by the NPS's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (NPS 1985a), conducted within the region's parks. This component, too, should address all categories of prehistoric and historic archeological resources. This discussion should be on a park by park basis, and should address the status and adequacy of:

(1) The Archeological Overview and Assessment, Archeological Identification Studies, Archeological Evaluation Studies, and other prior archeological research (e.g., surveys in connection with research permits issued under the Antiquities Act or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, or data recovery conducted to mitigate adverse effects of impending construction or of natural degradation);
(2) Completion of NPS and State site record forms;
(3) Recording archeological resources on Historical Base Maps, including notation of areas surveyed and not surveyed for archeological resources, and the intensity of the surveys;
(4) Entering data into the NPS's computerized Archeological Resources Inventory database;
(5) Entering data about artifacts and objects collected or excavated during surveys into the NPS's Automated National Catalog System and Museum Catalog Record Forms;
(6) Stabilizing and preparing artifacts and objects for long-term storage; and
(7) Preparing National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for eligible archeological resources.

It is important that this discussion address the adequacy of existing information about each park's archeological resources to determine whether sufficient, reliable data exist to meet the goals and objectives of the NPS's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. If the reliability, research focus, or geographic coverage of existing data about archeological resources in a park or in a portion of a park is inadequate, those areas should be considered for resurvey under the program.

Field strategies. Each regionwide archeological survey plan must establish strategies to locate, identify, evaluate, and document archeological resources in the region's parks. The regionwide strategies should address the scope of archeological inventory projects, survey coverage and methods, and interaction with non-NPS parties. Guidance on each of these topics is provided below.

Scope of projects. Within the National Park System, archeological inventory projects traditionally have focused on a single park unit. The individual park unit will continue to be the focus of many archeological inventory projects. However, it also may be appropriate to group several parks together, including parks in different NPS regions, into a single project. Grouping parks into a single project generally would be appropriate for culturally associated parks. For example, a single Archeological Overview and Assessment might be prepared and applied to parks that have the same legislated theme (e.g., Civil War battlefield parks), that share the same culture history, or that are part of the same ecosystem by virtue of their proximity to each other. Or, several parks might be surveyed as a part of a single Archeological Identification Study to collect data that addresses a specific research question or that illustrates a particular facet of prehistory or history. The regionwide archeological survey plan should include explanations of why particular parks are being grouped into single archeological inventory projects, and indicate which projects involve more than one NPS region.

As noted, NPS's archeological projects generally have focused on the park unit. It may be appropriate, however, to broaden the scope of an archeological project beyond park boundaries when the park is adjacent to or near other Federal, State, or Tribal Government landholdings. Such projects generally would result in a more complete and accurate picture of prehistoric and historic settlement patterns and land use, especially in cases where the park is located in a single environmental zone within a larger ecosystem. For example, a field survey of a river corridor in a national park might identify seasonally occupied prehistoric shell middens; the same survey, combined with a survey of the uplands in an adjacent national or State forest, might identify archeological sites indicative of the year round subsistence pattern of the same cultural group. Of course, any such projects would need to be planned and conducted in collaboration with, and on an appropriate cost-sharing basis with, the Federal or State land management agency or the Indian tribe whose lands are involved. The regionwide archeological survey plan should indicate whether an archeological inventory project is to be a collaborative effort, and identify the parties involved.

When planning the scope of an archeological inventory project, it also may be appropriate to segment a single park into subareas. This approach would be appropriate in large-sized parks, in parks that contain numerous environmental zones, in parks where there is little existing information about the presence of archeological resources, and in parks where some areas are subject to higher levels of damage (from natural processes or human activities) than other areas. The regionwide archeological survey plan should identify which parks are being segmented for purposes of conducting archeological inventories, include explanations of why a segmented approach is being used, and ensure that all project segments are included in the list of projects.

Survey coverage and methods. The Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program does not envision a 100 percent archeological survey of the more than 80 million acres of land and submerged land in the National Park System. Rather, it seeks an appropriate level of survey coverage, as discussed below, to locate, identify, evaluate, and document archeological resources in park areas.

The acreage of individual park units varies greatly. Excluding the handful of parks with no acreage whatsoever, the smallest park is 0.02 acres in size and the largest single unit is approximately 8.3 million acres. Table 3 groups the 361 park units and 10 national cemeteries by size into six categories using arbitrarily selected ranges of acreage for each size category. The total amount of acreage per category also is shown.

Although areas in the National Park System often are thought to be large in size, in fact, only 63 of the 371 park areas are each more than 100,000 acres in size and, of those, only 20 parks are each more than 1 million acres in size. However, those 63 park units, which represent 17 percent of the total number of

TABLE 3
PARK AREAS AND ACREAGE, GROUPED BY SIZE

Ranges of Acreage	No. of Parks Systemwide	% of Parks Systemwide	Total Acreage Systemwide	% Acreage Systemwide
0 - 99	90	24.3	2,116	*
100 - 999	81	21.8	35,254	*
1,000 - 9,999	66	17.8	251,846	0.3
10,000 - 99,999	71	19.1	3,206,225	4.0
100,000 - 999,999	43	11.6	14,663,655	18.3
Over 1,000,000	20	5.4	62,117,502	77.4
Total	371	100.0	80,276,598	100.0

Data supplied by the Land Resources Division, the Legislation Division, and the Office of Public Affairs, Washington Office, National Park Service. Acreage figures include Federal and non-Federal land, and are rounded to the nearest acre. In column 5, the asterisks denote percentages of acreage systemwide that are less than one-tenth of one percent.

parks systemwide, contain more than 95 percent of the system's total acreage. At the other end of the size scale, 237 of the 371 park areas are each less than 10,000 acres in size. Although these 237 park areas represent about 64 percent of the system's total number of parks, they contain less than four-tenths of one percent of the system's total acreage.

Each regionwide archeological survey plan must establish target levels of survey coverage for the region's park lands. It is anticipated that targeted levels of survey coverage will vary from park to park and from region to region due to a variety of factors such as park size, problems of accessibility, length of the field season, the nature of archeological resources, and cost efficiencies. Regardless, the level of survey coverage targeted for a park should result in acquisition of sufficient information about the park's archeological resources to meet the objectives of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program.

The regionwide plan should set forth the rationale for the levels of survey coverage selected (e.g., under what circumstances would 100 percent coverage of a park area be the goal, or 50 percent coverage, 10 percent, or 1 percent). In addition, the plan should include a general discussion about sampling methods, models, and sample sizes that would be used to locate resources, differentiating those aimed at locating resources of the historic period from those aimed at locating resources of the prehistoric period.[4] The regionwide plan also should discuss the degree to which both advanced technologies and destructive techniques (e.g., subsurface testing or artifact collection) would be used. Additional guidance on the use of advanced technologies is provided in systemwide program standard no. 3 in Part II of this document.

Interaction with non-NPS parties. Successful implementation of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program and its component regionwide

[4] *More explicit discussions and justifications about the selection of specific sampling methods, models, and sample sizes to be used in a particular park would be included in research designs subsequently developed for individual archeological inventory projects.*

archeological survey plans will require close coordination and frequent communication with various non-NPS parties. On occasion, it also may require that the NPS and non-NPS parties collaborate on jointly sponsored archeological inventory projects, with the parties working in partnership and each contributing funds, services, equipment, or personnel.

As noted previously, some of these interactions are required by statute or NPS policy, like coordination with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, or consultation with appropriate Indian tribes, native groups, ethnic populations, and with owners of non-NPS lands or waters within park areas. Other interactions are desirable from an archeological research or management perspective, like collaborating on inventory projects with owners of non-NPS lands or waters located within, adjacent to, or near National Park System areas.

Routine interactions with the scientific and educational communities also are desirable. For example, professional archeologists having expertise in an area's culture history or archeological resources might review and provide NPS staff with comments on drafted documents (e.g., research designs for inventory projects, technical reports, and evaluations of significance of archeological resources). In addition, universities might have advanced, state-of-the-art equipment not otherwise available to the NPS for use on park lands.

These various types of interactions would be beneficial not only to the NPS, but to the other parties as well. Most importantly, they would improve the professional quality of archeological research conducted in park areas and nearby lands. In many cases, they also would result in cost efficiencies and reductions in duplicative efforts. Thus, it is important that each regionwide plan include a discussion on how archeological inventory projects will be coordinated and, when appropriate, conducted in collaboration with non-NPS parties.

Description of archeological inventory projects. Another important component of each regionwide archeological survey plan is a brief description of the individual projects proposed to complete archeological inventory activities within the region's parks. At a minimum, the description of each project should indicate the following:

(1) The scope of the project (e.g., does it focus on a single park, a segment of a park, a combination of two or more parks, or a combination of a park and adjacent non-park lands);
(2) The targeted level of survey coverage (e.g., 100 percent, 50 percent, 5 percent, 1 percent) and survey methods;
(3) The project's archeological research objectives;
(4) Interaction with non-NPS parties (e.g., cooperating with a State agency or an Indian tribe that owns lands or waters within the park, collaborating with a Federal agency that owns lands adjacent to the park, or working with a university that is donating the use of special equipment);
(5) The priority of the project in relation to the region's other proposed projects;
(6) An estimate of the cost of the project to the NPS, including an estimate of the number of years necessary to complete the project;[5] and
(7) The relationship of the project to archeological project statements contained in the Resource Management Plans of applicable parks.

List of projects, in priority order. As noted above (in Part II), the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program is projected to be a long-term program that will take more than several decades to complete. Progress on implementing the program will be dependent primarily upon the level of funds allocated

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[5] *It should be recognized that if insufficient funds are allocated annually to conduct an inventory project, then the number of years needed to undertake the project will be extended. In addition, the overall schedule for the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program will be extended.*

each year from all funding sources. Therefore, another important component of each regionwide archeological survey plan is a list of the region's proposed archeological inventory projects, in priority order, where the more critical projects are scheduled first and the less critical projects are scheduled last. The systemwide program priority factors set forth in Part II should be considered, along with any applicable regionwide priority factors, when ranking projects in the prioritized list. The actual priority factors used by the regional office to prepare its list of projects should be clearly described in the regionwide archeological survey plan.

Cost estimates. Another component of each regionwide archeological survey plan is an estimate of the funds needed to undertake the proposed archeological inventory projects. It should be recognized that cost figures for projects included in regionwide plans will be estimates. It is expected that the figures will be adjusted in a subsequent year, prior to execution of a project, to take into account new technology, revised field strategies, changes in archeological research questions, additions to the National Park System, and economic changes (e.g., increases in salary costs due to inflationary factors) that have occurred during the intervening years.

For each archeological inventory project, the estimate of funds should provide for the full sequence of activities needed (ref. requirement no. 3 in Part II) and, if a project is segmented, cover all segments. Cost estimates should take into account the full range of anticipated in-house and contracted expenses, including:

(1) Personnel (e.g., permanent and temporary positions, contractors, consultants, peer reviewers);
(2) Travel and per diem expenses;
(3) Equipment (e.g., computers, cameras, geographic information systems, global positioning systems, remote sensing devices, scuba gear) purchases and leases, and subsequent maintenance and repair;
(4) Supplies and materials;
(5) Special data acquisition (e.g., purchase of existing remote sensed or digitized data);
(6) Special studies (e.g., pollen analysis, radiocarbon dating, archeomagnetic studies, thermoluminescent studies, artifact stabilization);
(7) Office, laboratory, and storage space;
(8) Publication costs (e.g., scientific reports and books, non-technical books and pamphlets);
(9) Attendance at professional meetings;
(10) Public outreach activities; and
(11) Any overhead costs.

Cost estimates for archeological inventory projects should be in constant year dollars, including estimates for projects scheduled for future years. The regionwide plan should note that project estimates are in constant year dollars (indicating the year), and note that necessary cost adjustments will be made prior to execution of a project.

Development of Regionwide Plans

Consultations within NPS. The key person involved in planning and developing the regionwide archeological survey plan will, for obvious reasons, be the Regional Archeologist. However, numerous other NPS officials also will be involved directly, consulted for advice, or asked to review and provide comments on drafted documents. As appropriate, these officials would include managers, planners, and other specialists in the regional office, the region's parks, the archeological centers, the service centers, and the Washington Office. Guidance on the nature and purposes of consultations within the NPS is presented in the following paragraphs.

The regionwide archeological survey plan must be developed in consultation with the region's park managers and appropriate park staff including, where present, the park archeologist. Consultation with these individuals and other specialists is especially important since they have direct working knowledge about the lands, waters, and resources in the parks they manage. In addition, they will be the best source for information about current and potential threats to archeological resources, and about park planning, park operations, resources management,

interpretation, and law enforcement activities and needs vis-a-vis the park's archeological resources. They also will be able to provide information about archeological project statements contained in the park's Resource Management Plan as well as recommendations for updating, revising, or consolidating the project statements to help achieve the objectives of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program.

It is important that the Regional Archeologists in adjacent regions be consulted about the appropriateness of consolidating archeological inventory activities at particular parks within the respective regions into single, collaborative projects. When such parks are identified, then the park managers and appropriate park staff including, where present, the park archeologist, should be consulted for their views about the proposed collaborative projects.

Planners, exhibit designers, archeologists, ethnographers, curators, and other appropriate specialists in the regional office, the service centers, and the archeological centers also should be consulted during development of the regionwide archeological survey plan. These individuals should be able to provide information about:

(1) The status of park planning documents and scheduled revisions thereto;
(2) The status of archeological inventory activities in the region's park areas;
(3) The nature and extent of prior archeological activities in park areas (e.g., data recovery in conjunction with planned construction, research conducted prior to site stabilization, or research conducted under permits by non-NPS parties);
(4) Plans for construction or development within the parks;
(5) Plans for preparing or updating exhibits and other interpretive program media; and
(6) Identification of Indian tribes and other contemporary native groups and ethnic populations traditionally associated with park areas within the region.

It is especially important that archeologists in the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit in the NPS's Southwest Cultural Resources Center be involved directly in development of all 10 regionwide plans since they would be the most knowledgeable about the status, needs, and priorities for archeological inventory of submerged resources throughout the National Park System.

Since each regionwide archeological survey plan will be submitted to the Washington Office for review prior to its approval by the Regional Director, it is suggested that copies of drafted plans be submitted for informal review prior to the deadline for formal submissions. This would enable Washington Office archeologists an opportunity to provide the Regional Archeologists with informal comments, suggestions, and recommendations for revisions before the Regional Directors formally submit plans. In addition, during development of the regionwide plans, the Servicewide NASI task force leader and members may be contacted for advice, should questions arise about plan content and development.

Consultations outside NPS. As noted previously, pursuant to certain statutes or NPS policies, development of the regionwide plan will include coordination with or the involvement of a variety of parties outside the NPS. As appropriate, this would include Federal, State and local government agencies, Indian tribes, native groups, ethnic populations, and the scientific and educational communities. The nature and purposes of such consultations are elaborated upon in the following paragraphs. In addition, such parties should be provided with an opportunity to review and comment on the drafted plan.

It is especially important that Federal agencies that own or manage lands or submerged lands (e.g., a national forest, a military installation, a reservoir, a national wildlife refuge, or a national marine sanctuary) located within, adjacent to, or near national park areas be contacted during development of the regionwide plan. Federal agencies that own or manage such lands generally include (but are not limited to) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration in the Department of Commerce; the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior; the Department of Defense agencies; and the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is through such consultations with other Federal land managing agencies that archeological inventory projects of a cooperative or collaborative nature may be identified. In addition, archeological research questions, problems, topics, and priorities of regional and State importance may be discerned. It also should help ensure that the regionwide archeological survey plan is developed and implemented in a manner consistent with the historic preservation plans of the appropriate Federal agencies.

Although not required, it is recommended that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation also be contacted and provided with an opportunity to review the regionwide archeological survey plan. This should help ensure that the plan is consistent with the intent and purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593.

The regionwide archeological survey plan must be developed in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officers of those States located within the region. In addition, the State Archeologists and, when submerged archeological resources are involved, the State Underwater Archeologists should be contacted for advice and suggestions. State and local government agencies that own or manage lands or submerged lands (e.g., a State marine preserve, a State forest, a county recreation area, a city park) located within, adjacent to, or near national parks also should be consulted. It is through such coordination and consultations with State and local government agencies that archeological research questions, problems, topics, and priorities important at the State and regional levels may be discerned. In addition, archeological inventory projects of a coordinated or collaborative nature may be identified. Such consultations also would help ensure that the regionwide archeological survey plan is developed and implemented in a manner consistent with the historic preservation plans of the appropriate States and local governments, and with the intent and purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593.

Development of the regionwide archeological survey plan also must include consultation with Indian tribes and other contemporary native groups and ethnic populations traditionally associated with national park areas within the region. This consultation is especially important since many park areas contain archeological resources that have religious or cultural importance to contemporary peoples and cultures traditionally associated with them. In addition, Indian tribes and other contemporary native groups and ethnic populations that own or manage lands or submerged lands (e.g., an Indian reservation or an Alaska Native village or corporation) located within, adjacent to, or near national parks should be consulted. These consultations should help ensure that the regionwide archeological survey plan is developed and implemented in a manner consistent with the intent and purposes of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the historic preservation plans of the appropriate tribes. In addition, archeological inventory projects of a cooperative or collaborative nature may be identified. Archeological research questions, problems, topics, and priorities of importance to the appropriate Indian tribes, native groups, and ethnic populations consulted also may be identified.

Finally, professional archeologists, other scientists, and educators who have an interest in the region's archeological resources and park lands also should be contacted for advice and suggestions during development of the regionwide archeological survey plan. Peer review of the regionwide plan by professional archeologists and other scientists would be particularly important in helping to identify gaps or weaknesses in the region's archeological record; to discern archeological research questions, problems, topics, and priorities that are State, regional, and national in

scope; and to select appropriate levels of survey coverage, sampling strategies, survey methods and techniques.

Timetable. Draft regionwide archeological survey plans are to be submitted to the Washington Office for review in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Washington Office. Plans may be submitted at any time, but not later than December 31, 1994. However, as noted previously, development of the systemwide budget initiative in support of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program is dependent upon information in the regionwide plans. Thus, the regional offices are encouraged to complete and submit draft plans as far in advance of the December 1994 deadline as practicable. In fact, it is recommended that the regional offices schedule development of the regionwide archeological survey plans so that the plans are completed during the first quarter of calendar year 1994. By meeting this more ambitious target date, information about long-term regionwide archeological inventory needs may be incorporated into the NPS's budget package for fiscal year 1996.

Periodic Review of Regionwide Plans

The regionwide archeological survey plans are intended to be working documents that will be modified, refined, and adjusted (in part or *in toto*) as changing conditions require. Since the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program is projected to take more than several decades to complete, periodic review and recertification or revision of regionwide plans will be necessary to:

(1) Assess accomplishments and reassess regionwide needs and priorities;
(2) Assess the rate of progress, given the level of funds allocated annually, and make changes in the scheduling of archeological inventory projects;
(3) Refine and adjust cost estimates of projects to reflect increases in salary costs and other expenses, and to reflect changes in field strategies;
(4) Add or revise archeological inventory projects to cover newly established or expanded park areas; and
(5) Revise field strategies to reflect changes in targeted levels of survey coverage; to reflect the current state of scientific knowledge about the region's archeological resources; to incorporate the application of new scientific methods and techniques; to reflect significant changes in park management needs vis-a-vis archeological resources (as identified in park Resource Management Plans); and to reflect changes in archeological research questions, problems, and topics.

Therefore, regionwide archeological survey plans are to be reviewed by the regional offices every five years to determine if substantive revisions are needed. As a part of the review and reapproval process, the regional offices should consult with and seek advice from the same parties who were consulted when the plans were developed initially. Reviewed plans are to be recertified by the Regional Director. When a regionwide plan is revised substantially or *in toto*, it must be submitted to the Washington Office for review prior to reapproval by the Regional Director.

IV. Annual Reports of Accomplishments

At the beginning of each fiscal year, the NPS's regional offices are to report to the Washington Office on archeological inventory accomplishments carried out during the preceding fiscal year and on progress relative to targeted goals in each regionwide archeological survey plan. The Washington Office will use the annual reports to advise the U.S. Congress on the expenditure of funds allocated for archeological inventory projects and on progress toward completion of archeological inventories on National Park System lands. In addition, the information will be incorporated into subsequent budget justification statements for appropriations under the National Archeological Survey Initiative (NASI).

Each region's annual report will consist of two parts: a single "Summary of Regional Archeological Inventory Projects" (NASI Form 1) for the region as a whole and, for each project, an "Individual Archeological Inventory Project Summary" (NASI Form 2).[6]

NASI Form 1

NASI Form 1 asks for selected information about all archeological inventory activities undertaken in a region's park units during the preceding fiscal year. Part A is an informational entry about the person who completed the form. Part B records information about the region's parks and acreage. Part C collects statistical information summarizing accomplishments of Archeological Overview and Assessment projects and of Archeological Identification and Archeological Evaluation projects regionwide. Part D is a narrative section where the regional offices can describe the scope and quality of archeological research performed, describe any problems or issues relating to archeological inventory activities, and make recommendations for improving the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program.

NASI Form 2

NASI Form 2 asks for selected information about each archeological inventory project conducted during the preceding fiscal year. One form is to be completed for each project, including projects continued from prior years, projects started during the year, and projects completed during the year. Part A of NASI Form 2 is an informational entry about the person who completed the form. Basic project data like project name and objectives are recorded in Part B. Information about the status and accomplishments made on the project is reported in Part C. Management data about project costs and personnel are reported in Part D. Part E is a narrative section where the regional offices can summarize major accomplishments, describe what remains to be done, and list reports, professional papers, and publications issued relating to the project.

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[6] *Copies of NASI Form 1 and NASI Form 2 appear in Appendix 3 of this document.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 — AUTHORITIES

Organic Act

Section 1 of the NPS's *Organic Act* (16 USC 1) says the Service:

"shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations ... by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Management Policies

Chapter 5 of the NPS's *Management Policies* (NPS 1988b, p. 1) states that the Service:

"will preserve and foster appreciation of the cultural resources in its custody through appropriate programs of research, treatment, protection, and interpretation ...[and]... will identify and evaluate the cultural resources of each park as required parts of the park's information base. The resulting inventories will provide the substantive data for nominating resources to the National Register of Historic Places; for general park planning and specific cultural resource management proposals; for land acquisition, development, interpretation, and maintenance activities; and for compliance with legal requirements."

National Historic Preservation Act

Section 110(a)(2) of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (16 USC 470h-2) says:

"With the advice of the Secretary [of the Interior] and in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer for the State involved, each Federal agency shall establish a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary all properties under the agency's ownership or control by the agency, that appear to qualify for inclusion on the National Register [of Historic Places] in accordance with the regulations promulgated under section 101(a)(2)(A) [of the NHPA]. Each Federal agency shall exercise caution to assure that any such property that might qualify for inclusion is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly."[7]

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[7]*Section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act was amended on October 30, 1992, after this document went to press. The amended text appears in Public Law 102-575. The requirement to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties remains unchanged.*

Executive Order 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment)

Section 2(a) of *Executive Order 11593* (36 FR 8921; May 15, 1971) states:

"the heads of Federal agencies shall:

(a) ... with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and in cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved, locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places."

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

Section 14 of the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act* (16 USC 470mm) says:

"The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense and the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall—

(a) develop plans for surveying lands under their control to determine the nature and extent of archeological resources on those lands;

(b) prepare a schedule for surveying lands that are likely to contain the most scientifically valuable archeological resources, and

(c) develop documents for the reporting of suspected violations of this Act and establish when and how those documents are to be completed by officers, employees, and agents of their respective agencies."

Appendix 2 — References Cited and Selected Information Sources

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and National Park Service

1988 *Identification of Historic Properties: A Decisionmaking Guide for Managers.* Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.

Fish, Suzanne K. and Stephen A. Kowalewski (editors)

1990 *The Archaeology of Regions: A Case for Full-Coverage Survey.* Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

King, Thomas F.

1978 *The Archeological Survey: Methods and Uses.* National Park Service, Washington, DC.

McGimsey, Charles R., III, and Hester A. Davis (editors)

1977 *The Management of Archeological Resources: The Airlie House Report.* Society for American Archaeology, Washington, DC.

National Park Service

nd *Guidelines for Restricting Information About Historic and Prehistoric Resources.* National Register Bulletin 29. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

nd *Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places.* National Register Bulletin 20. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1972 *Activity Standards.* Revised ed. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1983 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. Federal Register* 48:44716-42, September 29, 1983. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1985a *Cultural Resources Management Guideline.* NPS-28 (Release 3). National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1985b *Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties.* National Register Bulletin 12. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1987a *Conservation of Archeological Resources.* Special Directive 87-3. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1987b *NPS Systemwide Cultural Resources Summary and Action Program Report.* August 26, 1987. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1988a *Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities, Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal Register* 53:4727-46, February 17, 1988. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1988b *Management Policies.* National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1988c *Public Access to NPS Cultural Resources Management Bibliography Reports and Confidentiality of Archeological and Ethnographic Resource Information.* Staff Directive 88-1. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1991a *Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeology Sites and Districts.* National Register Bulletin 36 (draft). National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1991b *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* National Register Bulletin 15. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1991c *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form.* National Register Bulletin 16, Part B. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1991d *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.* National Register Bulletin 16, Part A. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1991e Management Control Review of Park Archeology Program. July 11, 1991. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

1991f *Report on FY90 Park System Archeological Activities.* Submitted to the USDI Departmental Consulting Archeologist for inclusion in the Secretary of the Interior's annual report to Congress on Federal archeology activities. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

1990 Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. August 15, 1990. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Noble, Bruce J., Jr. (compiler)

1991 *Cultural Resource Management in Mammoth Cave National Park: A National Park Service—Kentucky Heritage Council Cooperative Project.* National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Nordby, Larry V.

1991 Branch of Cultural Research Long Term Plan Revision, 1991. Ms. on file, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Appendix 3 — Annual Report Forms

NASI Form 1
(Oct. 1992)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program
Annual Report for FY_____
Summary of Regional Archeological Inventory Projects

Instructions: This form is used to record information about all archeological inventory activities conducted within a NPS region on National Park System lands. The information is collected to report annually to the U.S. Congress on accomplishments and expenditures related to the NPS's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. Completed forms are sent to the Anthropology Division in the Washington Office by November 15 of each year. Attach additional pages, if needed.

A. INFORMATIONAL ENTRY

1. NPS Region:_____
2. Form completed by:_____
3. Title:_____
4. Telephone:_____ 5. Date:_____

B. REGION'S PARK AND ACREAGE DATA

1. Total number of park units:_____
2. Total park acreage:_____
3. Were any existing parks expanded? Yes / No
   a. If yes, number expanded:_____
   b. If yes, acreage added:_____
   c. If yes, estimate cost and time needed for archeological inventory of expanded areas:
      $_____ # FYs_____
4. Were any new parks established? Yes / No
   a. If yes, number established:_____
   b. If yes, acreage added:_____
   c. If yes, estimate cost and time needed for archeological inventory of new areas:
      $_____ # FYs_____

C. SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Activity Category	Overview & Assessment Projects	Identification & Evaluation Projects
1. # of projects continued from prior years		
2. # of projects initiated		
3. # of projects completed		
4. # of projects scheduled to start in next FY		
5. # of projects done with NPS staff		
6. # of projects contracted out		
7. $ amount allocated to region from all funding sources		
8. $ amount expended or obligated		
9. $ contracted out		
10. $ value volunteer labor		
11a. # of permanent FTE used		
11b. # of temporary FTE used		
12. # of acres targeted for survey		
13. # of acres surveyed		
14. # of sites identified		
15. # of sites evaluated		
16. # of sites recorded on park base maps		
17. # of sites for which data was entered in the ARI		
18a. # of individual property NRHP nominations submitted		
18b. # of multiple property NRHP nominations submitted		
19a. # of sites listed in NRHP under individual property nominations		
19b. # of sites listed in NRHP under multiple property nominations		

D. NARRATIVE SECTION

1. Briefly describe the scope and quality of archeological research undertaken, noting whether projects involve collaborative partnerships among park units, NPS regions, or non-NPS parties (e.g., Federal or State agencies or Indian tribes).

2. Briefly describe any problems or issues relating to the region's archeological inventory activities, noting their effect (if any) on the regionwide archeological survey plan.

3. Write any recommendations for improving the NPS's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program here.

NASI Form 2
(Oct. 1992)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program
Annual Report for FY_____
Individual Archeological Inventory Project Summary

Instructions: This form is used to record information about individual archeological inventory activities conducted on National Park System lands. The information is collected to report annually to the U.S. Congress on accomplishments and expenditures related to the NPS's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. Completed forms are sent to the Anthropology Division in the Washington Office by November 15 of each year. Attach additional pages, if needed.

A. INFORMATIONAL ENTRY

1. NPS Region:_____
2. Form completed by:_____
3. Title:_____
4. Telephone:_____ 5. Date:_____

B. ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT DATA

1. Project Title:_____
2. Regionwide Archeological Survey Plan project #:_____
3. Park units included:_____
4. Summary of project's objectives:

5. Is this a collaborative project with another park unit, NPS region, or a non-NPS party? Yes / No
   a. If yes, name of collaborator:_____

C. PROJECT STATUS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Project schedule
   a. # of years initially scheduled for this project:_____
   b. Was this project completed this fiscal year? Yes / No
   c. If no, # of years remaining to complete:_____
   d. Will this project be completed on schedule? Yes / No
   e. If no, # of additional years needed to complete:_____
   f. If no, provide explanation:

2. Survey activities (skip to #3 if no survey is involved)
   a. # of acres targeted for survey in this project:_____
   b. # of acres surveyed in prior fiscal years:_____
   c. # of acres surveyed this fiscal year:_____
   d. Survey type (e.g., reconnaissance, intensive, sample) and level of coverage in area surveyed (e.g., 100%, 25%):

   e. Survey techniques used (e.g., subsurface testing, soil analysis, surface collection, remote sensing, GPS, GIS):

3. Archeological resources
   a. # of sites identified:_____
   b. # of sites evaluated:_____
   c. # of sites recorded on park historical base maps:_____
   d. # of sites entered in the ARI:_____
   e. # of objects and specimens cataloged:_____
   f. Summarize nature of archeological sites:

4. National Register of Historic Places nominations

a. # of NRHP nominations initiated:_____

b. # of nominations completed and submitted to NRHP:_____

c. What NRHP nomination formats were used (i.e., individual property nominations or multiple property nominations)

d. Summarize significance of archeological sites nominated:

e. # of sites listed on individual property nominations:_____

f. # of sites listed on multiple property nominations:_____

g. # of sites determined ineligible for the NRHP:_____

h. Indicate geographic levels of significance of listed sites (i.e., local, State, national, NHL)

i. Were any NRHP nominations returned for revision? Yes / No

j. If yes, why were nominations returned?

D. MANAGEMENT DATA

1. Costs

   a. Initial total $ amount estimated for project:_____

   b. Total $ amount spent in prior fiscal years:_____

   c. $ amount allocated this fiscal year:_____

   d. $ amount expended or obligated:_____

   e. $ amount of contracted services:_____

   f. $ value of volunteered labor:_____

   g. $ value of donated services and equipment:_____

   h. Will project be completed within budget? Yes / No

   i. If no, additional $ amount needed:_____

   j. If no, why are additional dollars needed?

   k. Identify funding sources for project (e.g., CRPP, Park Operations, Regional Base, Planning, Compliance)

2. Personnel

   a. # of permanent FTE used on this project:_____

   b. # of temporary FTE used on this project:_____

   c. Are volunteers used on this project? Yes / No

   d. If yes, # of volunteers this fiscal year:_____

   e. Is current in-house FTE sufficient for project? Yes / No

   f. If no, additional # of FTE needed:_____

   g. If no, why are additional FTE needed?

E. NARRATIVE SECTION

1. Summarize the major accomplishments of this project during the fiscal year, noting the scope and quality of the research and any problems encountered.

2. Briefly describe what remains to be accomplished under this project.

3. List any interim and final archeological reports on this project completed during the fiscal year. Include the author, the title of the report, and date.

4. List any papers on this project presented at archeological and other professional conferences during the fiscal year. Include the author, the title of the paper, the name of the conference, location, and date.

5. List any publications on this project published during the fiscal year. Include the author, the title of the publication, the name of the journal or publisher, and date.